THE WAR FOR THE UNION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Wichliffe on Peace-Mourning.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1861. Mr. C. A. Wickliffe, in rehearing, for the first time, the text and pastomime of the Peace Brama, appealed to Heaven, his Country, and his Constituents. This is a very responsible firm, and their paper should go in Wall street without recourse, and at the most favorable rates. The leading business of the copartnership, if we can infer its character from the declarations of its agents, Mesars. Wickliffe & Crittenden, is to manufacture and put up, in large and small packages, a very superior quality of Peace, for maily and community use, warranted to keep in any chimate and to be proof against age, sea voyages and exposure to the weather. The pastels are like the good Dr. Beckwith's pills, covered with a thin haze of sugar, and are sweet to the taste, but the colocynth and calomel are in ambush under. They also propose to do a quiet and unostentatious brokerage in negroes for various markets. It has been long ago demonstrated that the chief end of republican government is to improve the two races by a judicious admixture of blood, and extend protection to men, women and children by a discreet ownership, which shall make the human creature more immediately an object of interest and paternal care. Incidentally with this, the firm aferesaid, by its agents, will endeavor to aid in carrying out this philanthropic purpose by securing to the South and West the legal immunities of the institution by territorial slave codes and Dred Scott rulings of the Supreme Court.

In order to facilitate these quiet and strictly private domestic arrangements, it is necessary to restore fraternity and calm down the exasperation of the North, and soothe them with the soft weeings of an insidieus negotiation. This last appeal moves us to compliance. Why should we not have the tempting merchandise of "Heaven, my Country, and my Constituents" taken liberally from the resident venders and factors? This war, so far, has been a pleasant pastime. Not more than one half of the business men have been made bankrupt. The loss to the country in the outright expenditures of hostilities has not much exceeded \$500,000,000. Our comps on the other side of the river are excellent schools of morals and manners. The standard of public virtue has been greatly elevated by the lessons of polite refinement taught in the tents of the ernamental army on the margin of the Potomac. We shall need hereafter the healthy excitement of a rebellion after every Presidential election, and nothing can give it better facility than to allow the Rebels to go home, and assure them that their grievances shall be redressed. They not only should have all the expenses of the war paid by the North, but ample compensation should be made to them for their privations in camp. They have been both hungry and thirsty when they ought to have been fed and moistened-not with the plain fluid which, good for navigation and nourishing the soil, is very indifferent for steady drink, but with something more convivial and comforting. They have been badly treated, and if Mr. Crittenden will send a dozen hnekaback towels, they shall be duly drenched with pathetic and penitential tears over our own sins of searlet dye, and in sympathy with their sufferings. A national fast has been tried both North and South, and its sovereign remedies have failed. Suppose now the two Confederacies have a grand National Boo-hoo and Blubber under the sacredness of the Great Seals of both Governments, properly promulgated by herald and pursuivant.

Drouth prevails in various sections, and even m anybody. A general would promote vegetation, and much alleviate dryness of surface. Weeping, of course, would only endure for a season; great joy would come in the morning when the Kentucky calumet was passed from mouth to mouth. As THE TRIBUNE annot charter steamboats, suppose you purchase five hundred barrels of old Bourbon, in anticipation of the happy tipple which will follow the signing of the provisional articles of the eternal

As I am on tearful topics, let me say a word of the profound Congressional mourning which clothed the city in sable yesterday. Of the assortment of dirge and eulogy, Mr. Senator Browning's was the best. He is a polished and accomplished orator, and made a most favorable impression in this, his introduction to the Sen-In the House, Mr. Richardson of Illinois was the first who gave note of woe. His relations with the deceased were intimate, and his emotion, which was marked, secured for him respect for a personal attachment which spoke out in earnest and manly grief. But what shall we say or think of the declarations of such a man as Mr. Crittenden, who characterized Douglas as one of the most patriotic and disinterested of public men ? This Representative from Kentucky who comes here to open the poor, dumb wounds of the Union, and deprecating the war which the object of his panegyric supported with his last breath. pours praise upon the pilot who has led us upon the breakers! Those who are for the extinction of the rebellion, can forget the sad record of '54 in the dying utterances of '61; but he who, warning against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and again raising his voice against the war which grew from its deadly seed, must have a pleasant abnegation of memory or a supreme indifference to what he says. With the generation now living, such trifling with known facts can have no influence, except to unsettle the value of opinions which have the weight of reputation and long public service. With the award of future history they will not weigh a feather. It would be well if men who have gathered renown could be content to retire and spend their last hours on the income of the

Mr. Lovejoy yesterday placed the ban of the people upon military negro-catching, which may have some influence in interfering with a branch of employment in which more has been done than has reached the public. We can pay from our judiciary fund, under the law for passes, to run down the escaped fugitive, but nothing in the benign statute demands of us to raise armies for the purpose of hunting men to return to bondage. We have had a sufficiency of a good many

accumulation. It may be that Mr. Crittenden

and some others of his age will find their setting

sons not so unclouded as the noontide rays.

things, and we have had enough of this, and a good deal more than we shall have hereafter. As Gen. Scott now declares it is no part of "my plan" to take Richmond, and as we cannot go into negro-capture, why not send the soldiers

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12, 1861. The following is the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and penaltics incurred

or the Treasury to remit fines and penalties incurred in certain cases, regulating the compensation of certain Surveyors of the Customs, and for other purposes:

Re il enocted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress essembled: That from and after the passage of this act the Surveyors of the Customs, at pure on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, shall, respectively, be entitled and receive, for their official services, insuding less and emoluments, compensation not to exceed the cillowing rates to wit:
Surveyor at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 2000.

tems, at pers on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, analy respectively, be sutilised and receive, for their official services, including news and emoluments, compensation not to exceed the following races, to wit:

Surveyor at Wheeling, Virginis, \$2000 per annum;
Surveyor at Hamidal Missouri, \$40,000 per annum;
Surveyor at Louis, Mussouri, \$40,000 per annum;
Surveyor at Louis, Mussouri, \$40,000 per annum;
Surveyor at Louis, Missouri, \$40,000 per annum;
Surveyor at Louis, Missouri, \$40,000 per annum;
Surveyor at Louis, Missouri, \$40,000 per annum;
Surveyor at Louis, Indiana, \$600 per annum;
Surveyor at Louis, Indiana, \$600 per annum;
Surveyor at Madsour, Indiana, \$600 per annum;
Surveyor at Madsour, Indiana, \$600 per annum;
Surveyor at Galena, Illinois, \$400 per annum;
Surveyor at Galena, Illinois, \$400 per annum;
Surveyor at Builingto, Iowa, \$400 per an

FROM FORTRESS MONROL

The Allen Court-Martial-Naked and re-refooted Regiments-The Outfit Rascalities-Idle Soldiers-Fun of the Camp-Sanitary Committee-The Hospital-The Union Gun -Commodore Stringham refuses to send a Fing of Truce-Col. Townsend and his Successor-Stampede of the Rebels-Telegraph to Newport News.

Our Special Correspondent.
FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT FOMFORT, ? July 10, 1861.

The Court-Martial for the trial of Col. Allen, which was to have met to-day, has been postponed till to-morrow, because Col. A. was not ready. Another postponement for the same reason is not unlikely. A week ago Col. A. said he expected two eminent lawyers from New-York as counsel, but I believe that none are expected now. The Colonel is understood to be very diligent in mastering the law applicable to his case, which, it is presumed, he will not trust to other hands than his own. He professes no apprehension for the result. The members of the Court have not yet been named to the public, any further than that Lieut. Loder of the regulars will be the Judge-Advocate.

I am glad to see it stated that the State authorities are taking steps to supply the New-York troops with new clothing. Next to the Rebellion itself, is the ras-cality practiced in supplying the New-York troops with uniforms. When I see the condition to which some of the regiments have become reduced through this means, I am for the moment in doubt whether the scoundrels who perpetrated the fraud do not take precedence of Jeff. Davis and his fellow-conspirators. Indeed, I think we might safely let the arch-e aspirator go for a season to make sure of the scoundrels at home. So far as my observation extends, and I presume the same is the case elsewhere, New-York troops have not seen, and are not likely to see, an enemy from whom they will suffer so much as the home ecoundrels who have swindled them and the State in supplying outlits. The here Gen. Scott's cavalry kick up an unpleasant dust—not intentionally—they do not mean to feel sare that the scoundrelism of the Albany manageanld continue, might safely trust his cause hands, at least so far as Now-York is concerned.

> If the feeling which, as a general thing, New-York troops entertain for the Albany speculators, could be turned toward the Rebels, we might feel sure of the first battle. Naked, barefooted men-made so by the frauds of those by whom they should be cherishedcannot be expected to do wonders in battle. What the speculators in outfits have not done in demoralizing our troops, the Government has done its best to ac h, by making promises only to break them, and by giving us brigadiers and other officers, totally unfit for their stations. I have a sincere pity for the neglected, abused soldier. He has done his best by enlisting; they into whose hands he has fallen have seemed to do their worst by him. There are entire Cel. Carr's Regiment may be particularly spec fied. It was perhaps the worst victim of the "shoddy" fraud. Not a small portion of the men are withou shoes; many of them are in an unpresentable condition in other respects, and as a whole, the regiment is in no condition for active service. It is no fault of theirs. Their situation is the necessary result of the Albany coundrelism. Other regiments are not much better ff. The Catiline contract was an honest transaction, red with the frands perpetrated in supplying out I repeat, that our troops must have i relief, unless we are to have an army of paked men. "If you do not keep your troops active, the devil will," was the remark of one who was not less the

disr than the statesman. This I hear quoted as a reason for the deviltries perpetrated by our troops is his part of the globe. It is logic, to say the least. It may be truth. At all events, I submit that, accepting the truth of the saying, it would be safe to trust its soundness, and secure order, discipline, and good sol. diers by keeping them active in the field, or where the enemy will be kept continually in their mind, if not in their eye. Gen. Magrader, who is a good soldier and an accomplished officer, and who, it is said, has forbid his men to fire on field-officers on our side, since he vill be safe so long as they retain their places, evidently understands this principle. His activity, at least till lately, in the rear of Newport News and Hampton, fully proves it. Although he for the moment appears to have withdrawn from that particular field. may be taken as certain that it will not be long before he manifests himself again, possibly in a more

It is some time since I made allusion to the ones amons Naval Brigade-now better known as the 'Virginia Const Guard." I believe it is conceded that, taken all-in-all, we have not a more serviceable come here. They are ancamped on the east side of Hampton Creek; and, as will be inferred from the following, smid the severe labors to which they are subjected, they find time to indulge in the humors of the

formidable shape than ever before.

At a meeting of the Potato Rangers Association, held at the Designey Association were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, it has become apparent to every reasoning mind that there are a great many gall-test soldiers, if hot more, in Hamp-

tout and Warray, The aforesaid Sons of Mars must receive not only the necessaries but the luxuries of tife white endangering their dress on the "Sacred Soll;" therefore be it. Resolved, That a committee of several, or less if necessary, of the members of the aforesaid F. R. A. be appointed to wait on our belowed friend (1) Jeff. Davis and request of him to send immediately by telegraph, or otherwise, the following articles: one

nore potators.

Resided, That Committee No. 2 be appointed to take each a security in mule, and proceed directly on majestak to New-

Secondonist's mule, and proceed directly on my obset to New-York and petition the Uncount of Consell of that village to send as a supply of hose and potato pairs.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be printed in The Hampton Sledge Hammer, and posted is a conspicuous place. The Hampton Siegge Manner, and it is expected that each and every man will spling fearlessly to his hoe and pail with a first determination to stand by his comrades till the last hill of robel potatoes be leveled to the ground.
All persons desirous of joining this Association will report at headquarters.

By order of

EDWARD McGEEHAN, President.

By order of
EDWARD McGEEHAN, President.
JAMES O. GRADY, Vice President.
JOHN DEMPSEY, Secretary.
JOHN McCarrey, Cor. Sec.
The above Association has been formed of members of Commany D, New York Virginia Coast Goard.
Hampion Sledge Hammer Steam Cress.

The Sanitary Committee, headed by Dr. Harris of New-York, acting under the authority of the Federal Government, have been making an examination into the hospitals and sanitary arrangements of Gen. Butler's column. There are several things connected with the general bospital established in the Hygin Hotel, which, according to rumor, deserve attention. The institution has been the subject of dispute and contention from the first, a state of things not calculated to conduce to the welfare of the inmates. If I am correctly informed, the public is likely to be regaled with a history of the whole matter, which will furnish another illustration of a system of which there has been quite enough in other departments of the service. It is to be hoped that the Committee, composed as is of practical men, have made themselves well scquainted with the subject, and that if the facts are of such a character as to justify them in giving acteution to them, they will lay them before the public, to-

gether with their own views.

A number of persons, among them several ladies, having come here in the hope of reaching Norfolk, Gen. Butler, to-day, furnished a beat in order to carry out their wishes. Although this was done, as is un derstood, after consultation with Commodore Stringham, yet when the passengers had gone aboard, the Commodore refused to send an officer with a flag before the act of firing on ours on Saturday last was explained and apologized for, though Gen. Butler might send a flag if he chose. So the passengers with their baggage came ashere again. It is doubtless hard for them, but no one will say that the Commodore is not right. I presume that the country would be better satisfied were he to adopt measures evincing an apprecarion of the insult. I hope, as a consequence, that we have seen the last of the little tug that has of late been allowed, under a flag of truce, to flaunt the Rebel flag in the faces of the Army and Navy, while she deliber ately surveyed the harbor and our defenses generally. If a proper sentiment has been awakened in regard to these systematic insults, perhaps it is well that our flag

was fired on.

The large rifled cannon "Union" is, I understand, to be mounted on the deck of the Minnesota. It carries a 350-pound shot and is supposed to be the most de structive weapon ever mounted. Neither its range or initial velocity is as great as some other guns, yet the weight of the shot will be such as to sink any ship and ultimately destroy almost any fortification. The projectiles for the gun have not yet arrived.

It is definitely known that Col. Townsend will not return to his regiment, he having accepted the appointment of Major in the regular army. This is a serious loss, for no one in Gen. Butler's command stood higher, either as a gentleman or an officer, than Col. T. It will be difficult for Gov. Morgan to fill his place with one is every respect so worthy to command a regiment.

The advance of the Massachusetts regiments has had the effect to clear the country beyond, at least for some distance, of the rebels. They no doubt expect a general and continued advance, and it is to be hoped that they may not be disappointed. The party engaged in setting telegraph poles from Hampton to Newport News meet with no obstruction, though one week age that district was infested with roving bands of cavalry and infantry with artillery pieces. The telegraph i now working between the fortress and Hampton, and the line will be completed to Newport News in the course of one week.

FORTRESS MORROE, Thursday July 11, 1861, Via Baltimore, July 12.

J. T. Songster, a native of Philadelphia, and belon ing to Col. Baker's regiment, was shot in mistake by sentinel on Sunday night, and died shortly afterward. Yesterday thirty men of Col. Wardrop's regiment made a reconnoissance within nine miles of Yorktown.

They went up between James River and Great Bethel. At the latter place are posted 200 confederate cavalry and 100 artillery.

One hundred recruits from New-York for Col. Dur-

few days later.

FROM MARYLAND.

The New Police Appointments-Col. Healy and his Regiment-How the New Police are to be Paid-The Spy and Treason Cases Jeff. Davis's Estimate of the Rebels in Maryland Correct-Northern Gentlemen and Southern Bullies-Gen Meigs and the Republicans of Maryland. From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 1861. Gen. Banks's new police arrangements went interperation yesterday noon, and by 5 o'clock p. m. the

roops were all in their suburban encampments.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be among loyal people about the qualifications of Mr. Dodge as Chief Marshal, there is none about those of Mr. James L. McPhail as the Deputy-Marshal. His capabilitie are so unquestioned, and so universally recognized, that his appointment to the Chief Marshalship would have silenced all cavil. In saying this much for Mr. McPhail I do not wish to detract in the least from Mr. Dodge. He has a rare opportunity of justifying his selection by Gen. Banks, and proving himself to be worthy of the difficult position to which he has been advanced, and I sincerely trust he will succeed. He will have the good-will and help of all truly loyal citizens in his efforts to preserve the peace of Baltinore, and so administering his office as to make it subservient to the "perpetuity of the United States." He will find in Mr. McPhail such a coadjutor in this good work as to make his labors pleasant and light. t speaks well for Mr. Dodge to know that he lends his services to the public, in this matter, without com-

Col. Kenly, the late Provost Marshal, left last evening to join his regiment, now with Gen. Patterson's column. He won for himself, during his two weeks' Marshalship, golden opinions, and carries with him the good wishes of all loyalists for his success in the field. By the by, I notice that you comment with severity apon the appointment of Nathan P. Dushane (not Durham, as you have it) to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 1st Maryland Regiment. I had heard the story of his taking up arms on the 19th of April and the days following to resist the marching of United States troops across the territory of Maryland, and intended to inquire into its truth, but somehow it escaped me. I will, however, look into the matter, and report the facts, if I can get at them. My own opinion, you know, was in favor of making Captain McConnell the Colonel of this regiment, malgre his want of West Point education, for he is quite as fit for such a post as Mesers. Schenck and Pearce are for Brigadier-Generalships, and my reason for this preference was that the Captain had by his almost unaided efforts raised the regiment in the darkest hours of the Baltimore rebellion, and was the choice of the men: But when Col. Kenly was selected, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy was certainly the Captain's due. He has resigned his Cap-

The question most mooted just now is, how the nev police are to be paid. The late Board, three of whom are State prisoners, and one out on his parole, because of his dying condition, instructed the old force to keep

up their organization, and declared them to be under pay. The Mayor joined in this instruction and declara-What course the Mayor and Council will pursue is not yet known, though their advisers assure me they will prove continuacious, and resist Gen. Banks's action. The Government, by virtue of its paramount military power, has arrested the late Board and its Marshal, as conspirators against the peace and dignity of the United States, and Rebels to the Federal authority, and suspended their functions of office, so that any attempt on their part to execute their office will necesearily be resisted by that authority. But the Government has, by virtue of the same power, appointed a Provost-Marshal to execute the existing police law, and, as that officer stands in the shoes of the late Board of Police, it remains for him to certify to the Mayor and Council, as provided by that law, the amount of money needed to administer the police authority, from time to time, and, if they refuse to vote him the means required, he is empowered by the same law to issue the same in market for what they will bring, and with the proceeds to pay the expenses of maintaining the said police, in all its branches. I can hardly think the Mayor and Council will refuse to comply with Mr. Dodge's requirements. If they do, it will be at their own risk, for the Government will not suffer the exercise of an authority in Baltimore adverse to its own

The case of the pirate Thomas is a compound one. He is not only guilty of piracy, but he is a spy, for he is an officer in the army of the enemy, and has been caught within our lines without license. The Government will undoubtedly try him, under military law, as a spy, and if found guilty he will suffer the penalty of Andre. Meantime, the Grand Jury of the Federal Court has found a bill of indictment against him for piracy and treason, and against his co-rebels. And, first, here let me say that Mr. Addison has, at last, prepared the bills of indictment against Macker and Biters, and that they will, of course, be delivered up by their bail, so soon as the bills are duly approved and filed. I do not hear that the Attorney-General is taking any care, that these bills shall be made to hold water, but, of course, he has done so. All the influences around the Federal Court in this city are so adverse to the Government, that it would be next to an impossibility to find even Jeff. Davis guilty of treason, f he were within its jurisdiction, with such men on the

safety and perpetuity.

sentation of a rebel flag from certain women in Baltimore to Lyle Clarke's Baltimore company, said that there are 30,000 rebels in Maryland ready and prepared to lift their arm against the United States the noment an opportunity should offer. He is right, and 15,000 of them are in Baltimore. Hence the necessity of the continued military occupation of the city by the fortification of the hights around it, and the control of the city police by the Government, until the rebellious spirit is supplanted by a loyal one. And I may say here that Gov. Hicks is right in his call on the Government for the presence of a regiment or two on the Eastern Shore, as a protection to the Union men of that region from the violence of the rebels. Let the enemies of the United States in that quarter be taught that, though they are scattered over a wide space, they cannot escape the outstretched Federal arm. I hope Mr. Crisfield and Mr. Webster will call for two regiments at once for that section, unless, indeed they can raise them on the spot. Nor should St. Mary's, Charles, and Calvert Counties be overlooked by Mr. Calvert. In no part of the State could two or three regiments be etter stationed than in those counties, for the prevention of illegal trade with Virginia, which has been suffered to be carried on too long.

I am impatient at the consideration granted by the House and the Senate to such traitors as Polk and Vallandigham. The House disgraced itself in suffering such a base rebel as Vailandigham to spout out his filthy treason by the hour, and the press disgraces itself still more by publishing the vile stuff. And then the Senate puts off its business one whole day, to let Mr. Polk, who is no less a traitor than Jeff. Davis, pour forth a defense of rebellion flagrante bello. When will this deference to Southern impertinence and arrogance cease? Slaveholders claim to be born to rule and dictate, and non-slaveholders recognize the claim by a sycophantic deference to it. So long as Northern gentlemen defer to Southern bullies, two of the latter will continue to domineer over a thousand of the

Your telegraphic correspondent from Washington does the Republicans of Baltimore gross injustice when he represents them as giving letters to rebels to aid them in getting contracts from the Government. If any such there be in yee's regiment have arrived here.

The time of the Massachusetts regiments expires on the 16th inst., and that of the lat Vermont Regiment a read them out of our party. We Republicans, in this own have left no stone unturned to prevent the rebel from fattening on the war waged by them against the United States, but so far we have met with hardly any success. As between a Union merchant and a rebel one the chances are all in the latter's favor. Look at the Bay Line of steamers, its President is an openly avowed Secessionist, and yet his line has all the carrying trade hence to Fortress Monroe, while such Union men as Mesers. Kelso & Co., whose steamers are quite as good as the Bay Line, are given the go-by. A Union gentleman who witnessed the payment of \$11,000, day or two ago, to the President of the Bay Line, told me that it went amazingly against his grain to see the coney of the Government go thus to enriching its nemies. From some cause or other, the Quartermaster in this town, though a strong Union man, finds is almost impossible to keep clear of the rebels, who coninue in spite of him to get their fingers into the public pie. Recently a Secessionist inquired of a Republican friend, whether it would be honorable in him to furnish supplies to the Government, stating that he could get a profitable contract on condition of his avowing nself a Union man! If Gen. Meigs will listen to the advice of Republicans in Baltimore, he will be spared the necessity of seeing the public money go

into the pockets of rebels. P. S .- I have to record another outrage upon the feelings of the loyal community of Baltimore, in the second release of Samuel Mactier, against whom a true bill for treason was found to-day, on bail in the sum of \$40,000. How long is this shameful trifling with justice

Fort McHenry was put in telegraphic communication this morning with Baltimore and Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON TO HAGERSTOWN. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE 12TH N. Y. S. M. ESCAMPMENT OF THE 12TH N. Y. S. M., NEAR HAGERSTOWN, Md., Tuesday, July 9, 1861. You will see by the place from which this is dated that we have a prospect of service immediately before us, from which not one of the old 12th shrinks, but all sought with engerness. Let me give you a slight idea of what has occurred to us within the last few days. The glorious Fourth was spent by us at our encampment in Washington splendidly, taking part in the parade of the N. Y. State troops on that day, and in the evening in an impromptu display of fire-works, which surpassed in splendor many attempts of villages at similar displays which I have seen in New-York State.

On Saturday last, orders were received for us to get ready to march on Sunday at 1 p. m., at which time the regiment was formed, all ready for any tramp which was before us, the men dressed in their fatigue suits, with their blankets, an extra shirt and socks in their knapsacks, and their overceats strapped outside. At the word, we stepped out cheerfully down Fourteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, and from thence to the Baltimore Railroad dept, accompanied by crowds of citizens and soldiers, wishing to God speed and a safe return to our barracks. Nothing of note occurred to us on our route from Washington to Baltimore. We found the railroad for the whole distance strictly guarded by Federal troops, and at Annapolis Junction we found the 6th N.Y. S. M. encauped on the old camp ground occupied by us after our harrassing and fatiguing march on the railroad from Annapolis to the Junction in April hast. But then we were only soldiers in name. On Saturday last, orders were received for us

in name.
On our arrival at Baltimore we formed and marched to the railroad depot of the Northern Pennsylvania Central Railroad, our bands playing their liveliest airs. It being early ou Sunday evening, it appeared to me

that the whole of Baltimore was ont to look at us, but scarcely a cheer did we receive, which we cared little for, as our regiment has received so many since we left home that they will continue to ring in our ears many a day after our term of service expires. But I cannot be mistaken in saying that mischief could be found lurking in the hearts of a majority of that crowd, were they not kept in cheek by the strong a m of the Federal Government. Had one shot been fired at us, Bultimore City would have heard different music in a moment, from that made by our band, and I hope that the first regiment attacked will be allowed to use their weapons freely.

We were detained at the railroad depot till near 12 o'clock waiting for cars, during which time the men

moment, from that made by our band, and I bope that the first regiment attacked will be allowed to use their weapons freely.

We were detained at the railroad depot till near 12 o'clock waiting for cars, during which time the men threw themselves upon the ground and tried to sleep. When the cars were ready they were found to be the old freight and cartle cars, and so crowded that we could scarcely get standing room. Our officers at hast succeeded in getting four more cars attached, which allowed us sitting room. We found ourselves at daylight but about 40 miles from Bultimore, and in course of time reached York, Pa. We needed no railroad guide to tell us that we had reached free territory. The old flag was flying from church, school-house, work-shop and private house. The men, women and children ran out to meet us and gave us cheer on cheer, and we were hoarse and tired in answering them.

The whole surrounding country, even the air, seemed changed to us. We proceeded on slowly until we reached Bridgeport, on the opposite side of the Susquehanna River, from Harrisburg (about one mile distant), where the 5th New-York State Militia, Col. Schwarzwaelder, overtook us, having come from Virginis, via Washington, to go up on this line. We had a lunch at a hotel for which each one was charged 15 cents, although a free table was set for those who wished it.

After resting a couple of hours we linked cars with our Out and friends and started on, drawn by four large engines, and our train consisting of 63 double cars, the whole extending fully a mile in length, and containing nearly 2,500 New-York City soldiers, by far the longest train which ever came up this road. Gar long train proceeded on slowly from village to village, through Carliele, until we reached the heartiful village of Mechanicaburg, Cumberland County, containing 2,000 inhabitants, where we had to wait three-fourths of an hour for the down train to pass us through seven for the work of the prometic when we are to pend out the prometic seven we need to be at

bench and on the prosecution as are now here.

Jeff. Davis, in his speech at Richmond on the pre-

We have traveled since we left Washington over 200 miles, mostly through the beautiful valley of the Cumberland, whose every inhabitant whom we have met, has tried to make our passage through it pleasant. Long may they live to enjoy the beautiful country which God has given them. We are soon to be along-side of the enemy, if they stand, and be assured the 12th New-York State Militia will do bonor to their city and State and me feel conscious that no our return it. and State; and we feel conscious that on our return it can be said to us, "Well done, good and faithful servants." The regiment is in good health.

HEADQUARTERS CO. E. 127B N. Y. S. T. . }

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 9, 1361.

At a meeting of this Company held this day the fol-

At a meeting of this Company held this day the following resolutions were manimously adopted:

Whereas, On the passage of this regiment through the towns of Mechanicaburg and Greenes 4. Fenn., from Washington to this place, the patriotic and noute ladies of those towns supplied as most bountially with refreshments of all kinds, which were doubly appreciated on account of our long journey; therefore,

Resolved, That to behalf of his regiment, and more especially of this company, we tender to them our heartfell thanks for their kindness and therality, and can only wish that the some they have sent forth to join with us in def use of the Stars and Stripes may never meet with a less warm recordion.

Resolved, That we recognize in such recognizes from the brave ladies of our country, a bright spot in the history of a soliter's life, which relieves it of much of its hard-blow; and, forgetting past trials, gather fresh courage to go forward in the defense of our glorious cause.

Resolved, That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to The Cumberland Vailey Journal, published at Mechanicoburg, Cumberland County, Penn., and to the New-York and Boston papers with a request to publish.

IRANK HOWARD, Chairman.

FRANK HOWARD, Chairman.

A. C. CHENEY, Secretary.

PROM EASTON, PA.

Organization of Camp Washington-Enthu sinsm in Pennsylvania-The People in Favor of an Energetic Forward Movement-The Yeomany Despise and Repudiate Compromise with Traitors Bold Doctrine Asserted and Applauded.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. Easton, Pa., July 10, 1861. Camp Washington has been fully organized. Wi liam B. Mann of Philadelphia was elected Colonel of the 2d Regiment, and has command of the camp. Colonels Sickels and March take the command of the

3d and 4th Regiments. The men are on drill daily, and it is supposed that one or more of the regiments will be ordered away from here soon. The camp is composed of a fine body of men. They are able-bodied and true, and I have no doubt will do their duty in any position in which they may be placed. Several companies from Easton are now in service in Maryland and Virginia.

A beautiful flag was raised at the camp several days since, when eloquent speeches were made by Colonel Mann and the Hon. H. D. Maxwell. It was presented

to the camp by patriotic citizens.

Governor Reeder has declined the appointment of Brigadier-General, but gladly witnesses the progress of the grand army, and rejoices in its triumphs.

s a good and true man. The people of this section of Pennsylvania are enthusiastically in favor of an energetic forward movement upon the enemy. Not only the townspeople, but

ment upon the enemy. Not only the townspeople, but those from the farms of the good old Keystone State, have set up your motto, "Onward to Richmond!" The masses of the people repudiate the idea of a compromise with armod traitors.

In this section of the State public meetings are held nearly every evening in the week, and there is but one sentiment, and that is in favor of the Government, but

No Compromise!"
Party lines are almost obliterated and, all desired is,

Pary lines are almost obliterated and, all desired is, that the Administration shall remain firm. The people will do their duty. Flags float from nearly every housetop, and at each public flag-raising thousands of true patriotic clinens gather to witness the ceremouels. At a recent meeting, where thousands had assembled, Mr. S. L. Cooley, who has been inspiriting the people on many similar occasions, asserted some bold but true doctrine and was loudly applanded, a large number of ladies who were present joining in the applause. He said he had been a Republican from the beginning; had been a Delegate from this District to the Philadelphia National Convention, and had cast his vote in that Convention for Fremont. He had not been an Abolitionist. He would deny no constitutional right to the South. He had denied none. He had, by repeated specches and otherwise, favored the election of Mr. Linceln and opposed the extension of Slavery. In Abolitionist. He would deny no constitutional right to the South. He had denied none. He had, by repeated speeches and otherwise, favored the election of Mr. Linceln and opposed the extension of Slavery. In the States where Slavery existed he had nothing to do with it. Let local law there regulate it. He had never stood in the way of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law; but he was opposed to rebellion against a good government. The South, he said, had robelled. They had taken down the national fing and trampled upon it. They had unjustly taken the national property and appropriated it. It was treason, and the people had arisen in their strength to stand by the Government of their fathers. They had come from the workshop, and the farm, and the deak, the mins and the forge, to defend the fing which loyal citizens were to-night floating to the breeze above him, and greeting with their cheers. But, he continued emphasically, they talk about reconstruction. I, for one, shall stand by the Government until the last, and give it my footle support, though very feeble it must be. If the Government gives away and there is to be a reconstand by the Government until the last, and give it my feetle support, though very feeble it must be. If the Government gives away, and there is to be a reconstruction, I shall endeavor to have my say in it. Fellow-citizens, I despise ascession and rebellion. I do not, however, dony the right of revolution. I repeat it, I do not deny the right of revolution. If the Government should not possess sufficient strength to support itself in this conflict—if revolution and anarchy come of this war—let the South remember that the right of revolution exists in the North as well as the South. When the Constitution which we have been willing to stand by and support in its purity, and when the compacts made by our fathers—sacred com-

pacts, securing the rights of both North and South-have been annalled and repudiated as they have been by the South, if a reconstruction must be made, it may be a revolutionary reconstruction. A host of Northern freemen are in arms, and if this Government, which has protected the rights of Southern norn as well as Northern, is to be broken up by a rebellion in the South (God forbid that it ever shall be, and I hope it never can be), the freemen of the North will bave their say in the reconstruction. The South will then learn something of Northern individuality. If such a revolutionary reconstruction ever takes place, if I have aught to say or do in it. I shall never, by act or deed, consent that Human Slavery shall be acknowledged in that reconstruction in any form whatever. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, you cheer. I am speaking in soberness. I know that my remarks meet your approval. The loyal State of Pennsylvania has stood by the Constitution, and will stand by it. We have stood up for the constitutional rights of the South. We have never infragged her laws nor invaded her terriory. If the Government is restored under the Constitution, we will protect all her rights in the future, however much we may personally dislike Domestie Slavery; but when men talk of revolutionary reconstruction, each man will have his own say and exercise his own power, and I am not surprised that here within the green hills of loyal old Northampton, you cheer the sentiment which I have just uttered. The war must be vigorously carried on. It must be, however, carried on humanely. Let there be no unnecessary skirmishing and the least possible destruction of property. No picking out men with rifles and murdering of pickets. Let it be a fair and manly war, but a determined and unyielding one until the rebellion is subdued and the traitors chastised, and until the glorious flag of our fathers shall wave over every town and city in this great Confederacy.

We shall not follow Mr. C.'s remarks, which occupied nearly an hoar, but they met with favor

The people have truly arisen, and they demand energetic action. Pennsylvania is bristling with bayonets, and their is not a valley or mountain side that has not sent out its best young men to the battle, and which has not thousands more to send in defense of the

which has not thousands more to send in defense of the Government and the laws.

One of the men at Camp Washington died to-day of sun stoke, and his body will be excerted to the depot to-morrow by a battahon of the regiment to which he-belonged. But little sickness prevails.

FROM MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, July 6, 1861. The Union men of South-west Missouri are overs joyed on account of the arrival of United States troops at Springfield. The Union nen greatly outnumbered the Rebels but were poorly armed, having only common rifles or shot-guns, and many not having even those weapons. The Rebels were being mustered into the service of the State, commanded by Gen. Sterling Price, and were being armed with United States guns taken from the arsenal at Liberty, Mo. With Rebels

taken from the arsenal at Liberty, Mo. With Rebels thus armed we could not successfully cope, and we were therefore very uneasy, but still determined to die in the defense of our just rights, rather than yield to the dictatorship of the bridge-burning Governor Jackson, or any of his libele adherers.

But now the scale is turned, and all who love their country and its flag are rejoicing in the strong hope of the success of the Union cause, and the belief that Secession is dead, and the efforts of the Rebels paralyzed forever. We look upon the troops as our friends, and hundreds of our citizens are going to give them a hearty welcome to this part of our distracted State.

As the troops approached Springfield the leading rebels fled like chaff before the wind. It is conjectured that they went to Arkansas, where they expect to

rebels fied like chaff before the wind. It is conjectured that they went to Arkansas, where they expect to raise large forces. A few hours since the report reached this place that several thousand rebels were on their march to Springfield, but it is probably not true. But the Union Home Guard have been called out from Green County, and perhaps a requisition will be made upon other counties, to cooperate with the U. S. troops. I am confident that we will be able to withstand all the rebel forces that can be brought

against us.

The rebels who did not fiee are now being waited upon by the troops, who administer the oath of allegiance to the United States. Those who refuse to take the oath are taken prisoners and lodged in jail at

Springfield

It is surprising what a change has been wrought
upon the rebels since the arrival of the troops. We
hear no more cheering for Jeff. Davis.

As for us, the Constitution forever is our motion.

O. R.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of the let inst., I noticed an artis cle over the letter D, correcting an error in a previous issue of your paper. The writer evidently is some one connected with the Camden and Ambey Railroad Company, perhaps a stockholder, as he was not content pany, perhaps a stockholder, as took the opportunity with correcting said article, but took the opportunity with New Jersey Central Road, to strike a blow at the New-Jersey Central Road, for daring to carry troops and munitions of war to Baltimore and Washington without the consent of the great railroad monopoly of New-Jersey. He asks a candid examination, as to advantages of the Camden and Amboy route. This is all the New-Jersey Central ask. In distance only, h den and Amboy route the advantage. D makes the difference 75 to 80 miles in favor of the Camden and Amboy, and the time from 12 to 16 hours less. The exact difference is 65 miles, and four bours lenger time is required by the New-Jersey Central and Harrisburg than via Philadelphia. The advantage that the New-Jersey Central have over the Camden and Amboy is one that should be taken into consideration by every regiment that is to be transported from New-York to Baitimore and Washington, it is this: Troops coming from any of the Eastern States can be hinded from the boats at Elizabeth Port as well as at New-York (thereby avoiding the tedious and tiresome marches which many of them are obliged to undergo), with their baggage-wagons, horses, provisions, heavy, guns, and everything that belongs to a well-equipped regiment. Those articles can be loaded in the freight-cars of the New-Jersey Central Company at this point and go through to Washington without breaking bulk, while by the Camden and Amboy route they are obliged to break at Philadelphia, and be transported across the city a distance of near two miles, and again, when they arrives at the Susquehanna.

The 11th Massachusstta Regiment, Col. Clark, arrived at Elizabeth Port on Sunday last at 5 o'clock p. m., with 1,100 men, 81 horses, and 25 army wagons, with their provisions for man and beast; by 9 o'clock they were all loaded, requiring 27 passanger and 22 freight-cars for their accommodation, the Colonel and his men having the happy satisfaction of knowing that their horses and wagons were not again to be disturbed until they arrived at Washington, the men only having to change care at Baltimore.

As for the treops or any of their equipments being shipped on gravel-cars is an assertion so economical of truth, that I deem it a uselese waste of words to say anything about it. den and Amboy, and the time from 12 to 16 hours less.

anything about it. ARMY MOVEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. San Francisco, June 22, 1861. A battalion of infantry, consisting of Companies

and H, Fourth Infantry, and Company E, Ninth Infantry, United States Army, arrived in San Francisco June 20, on the steamer Cortez. These troops are from the district of Oregon, and are under orders to report to Gen. Summer, commanding the Department of the Pacific. The number of troops is 178, and the officers accompanying them are Capt. H. D. Wallen, Fourth Infantry, commanding; Captain, D. L. Floyd Jones, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant, H. B. Jones, Fourth Infantry; Birst Lieutenant, H. B. Fleming, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant, J. N. Andrews, highth Infantry. Caps. Watlon was in command at Fort Cascades, Washington Territory, where nearly and Quartermaster. On Wednesday, the 12th, he received the order from Col. Wright, commanding the district, to turn over all the public property to the proper departments, and repair without delay to San Francisco and report to Gen. Sunner. In forty-cipht hours after receiving the order, he reported to Col. Wright, at Vancouver, with his company. Although Capt. Wallen is a native of one of the secoded States, he is loyal to the Stars and Stripes. In a recent letter to a friend in Pordland he said:

"As I was born in the South, it is expected by many that I would resign my commission in the United States Army, throw off my allegiance to the Federal Government, and join the army of the Confederate States. Twenty-five years ago I was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, and, after graduating at that institution, was commissioned an officer, and have remained continuously in the service to the present

det at the Military Academy, and, after gradar that institution, was commissioned an officer, at remained continuously in the service to the time, knowing and revering but one flag, the Stars and Stripes of our Union. In my long a have witnessed so much to bind me with 'h steel' to that banner, ard have had so many cenferred upon me, that as an officer of the Analitzer of the United States I consider is my of the consider is any officer.